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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 15 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a communiqué from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela concerning resolution 1701 (2006) adopted by the Security Council on 11 August 2006, on the situation in Lebanon (see annex).

I would be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Francisco Javier **Arias Cárdenas**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-47210 (E) 210806 210806

Annex to the letter dated 15 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Communiqué

With regard to Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) adopted on 11 August 2006 on the situation in Lebanon, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela wishes to inform public opinion and the international community as follows:

1. It regrets that four weeks elapsed before the United Nations Security Council reacted to the loss of hundreds of lives, and to the injured and displaced — mainly among the civilian population, women and children — and also to the unjustifiable destruction of infrastructure, which has made it impossible for the humanitarian organizations to protect and safeguard Lebanese citizens and people of other nationalities from the cruel and indiscriminate attacks of the Israeli Army.

2. It makes a sincere appeal to the State of Israel to respect the norms and principles of international humanitarian law, recognized and endorsed by the international community, so that guarantees may be provided to the Lebanese civilian population.

3. It demands respect for the immediate cessation of hostilities called for in resolution 1701 (2006), since the bombings and the operations of the Israeli Army within Lebanese territory continue.

4. It reiterates its firm support for resolution A/HRC/S-2/L.1 adopted by the Human Rights Council, which condemns the systematic violation of human rights committed by Israel in Lebanon, as well as for the high-level commission of inquiry established by the Council to investigate these attacks against the civilian population and the infrastructure and to examine the type of weapons used and their conformity with international law.

5. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela confirms the right of the Lebanese and Palestinian people to the full exercise of their self-determination and independence and to live in peace.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers that at its next session the United Nations General Assembly should organize forthwith a comprehensive discussion on the need to transform the United Nations system and particularly to democratize the Security Council so that it becomes a genuine means of ensuring international peace and security, as called for so insistently by the peoples of the world.

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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 18 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the decision taken by the Lebanese Council of Ministers on 16 August 2006 and a copy of the statement made by Fouad Siniora, Prime Minister of Lebanon, on that same date, both of which concern the deployment of the Lebanese army in South Lebanon (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-47498 (E) 240806 240806

Annex to the identical letters dated 18 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Decision of the Lebanese Cabinet

16 August 2006

The Lebanese cabinet has decided to deploy the Lebanese army in the two regions south of the Litani, Al-Arqoub Hasbaiya and Marjaayoun, and charged it with maintaining security in those regions and districts in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of the Defence Act. The mandate and terms of reference of the army in all of those regions shall be to defend the national territory, to maintain security and order, as well as to preserve and protect the property and livelihood of citizens and prevent the presence of forces of any kind not under the authority of the Lebanese State. In so doing, it shall ensure that the Blue Line is respected and that laws in force are applied with regard to any weapons not under the authority of the Lebanese State. The army and its leadership shall cooperate with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and coordinate with it as provided for by United Nations Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

The speech of His Excellency Mr. Fouad Siniora, Prime Minister of Lebanon, on the eve of the deployment of the Lebanese army in the South

The Grand Serail, Wednesday, 16 August 2006

My fellow Lebanese,

In the face of aggression you were and continue to be great. Those of you who resisted are models of heroism. Those of you who died are models of sacrifice. Those of you who stood fast are models of courage. You stood together against Israel's crime against all of Lebanon, and in your solidarity you triumphed over the ordeal. Therefore, now is not the time for division, discrimination or factional score-settling. It is the time for mutual support for the sake of the united homeland and strengthening the State.

It is the time to rise to momentous choices, for they are what hang in the balance and create a free and honourable life.

By your steadfastness in the face of the enemy and by opposing its war against Lebanon, you have confirmed that Israel no longer possesses irresistible power and an invincible army. Israel failed in its attempt to undermine your perseverance in your land your defence of it to the death. The swift return of those who were forced to leave their homes is yet another testament to their deep-rootedness in our good land and to the unremitting national resolve. This is also the resolve of all Lebanese, who should take pride in it and make it firmer. It charts our way forward, along the path of uni.y, sovereignty and freedom, so that we shall truly be one people with an independent State.

I can hardly find words to express my great pride in what has been achieved on the field of battle, in the reciprocal solidarity among the Lebanese, and in diplomatic forums. But the Israeli war machine has laid waste the length and breadth of Lebanon, killed, displaced and destroyed, and set the country back by decades.

Nevertheless, I am confident that our resolve to rise up and rebuild will match the level of our steadfastness. I also trust that all of us are well aware what is required for the security of Lebanon, the safety of all its citizens, its stability, and the right and duty of the State to extend its complete authority over all of its territory. It is no secret to you that laxity with respect to this right will put our country at risk of once again becoming a theatre of regional and international conflicts.

All this has not for one instant escaped our notice throughout the operational confrontations on the ground in Lebanon and throughout the difficult negotiations on which we have embarked to defend Lebanon and repel the threats of the protracted Israeli aggression against our people and our territory.

We have sought strength in national consensus, and have not retreated from our insistence on our firmly held national principles. We have spared no effort in persuading the international community to accord these principles their due consideration. True, Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) did not respond to all that we demanded of it. But it addresses our legitimate issues and concerns with great seriousness. It emphasizes Israeli withdrawal, international commitment to the sovereignty of Lebanon, support for it, and respect for its national decision-making. We engaged in a relentless diplomatic battle armed with our truth and our consensus and we were able to obtain essential revisions to the text of the resolution as originally proposed to the Security Council.

Whatever the justifiable objections to parts of the resolution, compared with what many expected or what the Israelis were trying for, it turned out to be a major success for Lebanese political and diplomatic efforts.

What I feel it is important to point out now is our insistence on progress towards liberating the Shab'a farms. This insistence was at the heart or our wide-ranging international, political and diplomatic activity over the course of the past year. We proceeded on two tracks to work for the liberation of the Shab'a farms: the track of working for border demarcation by direct agreement with our sister-State Syria, and the track of having recourse to the international community, given that the current problem is one of Israeli occupation rather than a territorial dispute between Lebanon and Syria. The efforts made are evident in the recent Security Council resolution. It takes seriously the demand of the Government's seven-point plan regarding Israeli withdrawal from the Shab'a farms and their temporary placement under United Nations jurisdiction. The resolution calls on the Secretary-General to deal swiftly with the issue and submit practical proposals to the Security Council. It therefore returns the subject of the Shab'a farms to the Security Council's agenda after it had been thought that resolution 425 (1978) had disposed of it. This is something unprecedented in the history of the United Nations.

All this impels us to follow up and redouble the political and diplomatic efforts with the international community and the attempts with Syria to achieve the liberation of this precious piece of our territory. I therefore continue to call on Syria

We will fully implement the requirements of the Taif national accord and abide by the seven points adopted unanimously by the Council of Ministers and respect Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). Therefore, we will dispatch the army, assisted by UNIFIL, to deploy in the South.

Today we send the army from the nation to the nation. We send it for the sake of our people in the South, for the sake of those who remained in their homes, and for the sake of those returning to their homes. The army will defend their lands, preserve their homes, jobs and livelihoods, safeguard their liberty and security, and enforce the law. The mission of the Lebanese army in the South will be to defend the rights of citizens and to defend the right and responsibility of the State to extend its sovereignty over the entire territory of the nation and serve as the people's guardian and protector. There will be no areas or places that are off-limits or out of the army's control, no military installations other than its own, and no armed groups other than its forces so that there will be no armed force not under the authority of the Lebanese State.

The Lebanese Army, the army of all Lebanon, the army of all Lebanese, comes to you. Rally around the army and stand by it as it stands with you and for you.

My fellow citizens,

The State will assume all its relief and reconstruction responsibilities with the assistance of our Arab brothers and our many friends throughout the world. This will be done transparently and without discrimination against anyone. We do not do this as a favour to anyone because the State belongs to everyone and it is the State's responsibility to safeguard the rights of all its citizens. We will adopt the fastest and most efficient working methods.

We must work seriously and quickly to achieve national and economic revitalization, shake off stagnation, stimulate growth, and find employment opportunities for young people. None of this will be possible without political stability. Political stability will renew the faith of the Lebanese people in the future and compel our brothers and friends to return to Lebanon, help it and invest in it. We pledge to redouble our efforts and work with you all — the State, the people, civil society, and the private sector.

The Lebanese all stood firm in the face of the enemy, led by the people of the South, Baalbek, the southern suburbs of Beirut and other areas of Lebanon. The State owes a debt to those Lebanese that must be honoured without hesitation or prevarication. They were also the State's protective and supportive shield. The State must do all that is within its power to keep them in the fold, win their confidence and look after their rights and interests. The State is the State of our people in the South and of all the afflicted areas. It is their State both by right and by responsibility, and this implies employment, comfort, security and a commitment to them on the part of the State.

The Lebanese Government, in cooperation with local and international experts and in coordination with Arab and international construction, economic and financial institutions, will lose no time in developing reconstruction plans and the necessary economic programmes and policies. These will be implemented with great transparency, effectiveness and speed. We want to be and to remain equal to the gravity of the situation and to the aspirations and hopes of the Lebanese people.

The South is in our hearts and in our minds. It is present today in the hearts and minds of everyone who loves Lebanon, fears for it and is mindful of its experience. The steadfastness and resistance of its villages and towns have made their names a part of the memory of every Arab youth.

We are faced with great responsibilities and must take them up if we do not want to lose the freedom for which we paid with the blood of our martyrs, the steadfastness and unity of our people and the efforts of the freedom-makers of our past and present.

We are faced with momentous challenges, challenges that relate to the meaning of Lebanon, its existence, its future and the nature of its political system. Our beloved, noble and proud country has passed through some difficult and cruel weeks. We need to face ourselves, our consciences, our morals and our responsibilities. A great amount of work must be done in order to strengthen the State and the army, reinforce democracy and accountability and achieve a high level of performance. This is the proper language, which we should not hesitate to use, for the establishment of a free and strong State, a State which is capable of extending its sovereignty over its entire territory through its legitimate armed forces. This means that only the State may retain armed forces, as you, the people of Lebanon, agreed to in the Charter of National Reconciliation at Taif and re-emphasized in the seven points adopted unanimously by your Government. I do not act on behalf of a group, sect, political group or party, but as the Prime Minister of Lebanon. There is room only for the State and this State cannot be monopolized, exclusively possessed, surrendered or bargained away.

My fellow Lebanese,

We are faced with the challenge of preserving the State in order to preserve the nation, preserving unity of decision-making in order to preserve the democratic, civilian political system. Every Lebanese is entitled to preservation of his life, his property, his dignity and his freedom, and the only means to achieve that is the constitutional State, its democratic system and its national army. That State cannot be replaced by statelets or anything of the kind.

Let us all stand for ourselves, our interests and our affiliations so that we may continue to have a free and independent State. Let us all stand by that State so that our beloved nation may continue in being. And let us all stand by the nation so that Lebanon will remain. Lebanon will indeed remain, Lebanon will rise again, and its future will rise from the South, the South of Lebanon, thanks to the zeal and determination of all Lebanese, for the sake of all Lebanon.

Long live Lebanon! Long live the people of Lebanon!

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Security Council
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Identical letters dated 21 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

As you are aware, the Lebanese Government agreed to Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) and all its provisions and undertook to cease hostile acts with effect from the date and time which you specified in your letter to the Prime Minister of Lebanon dated 12 August 2006, and in accordance with the code of conduct attached thereto.

On the instructions of my Government, I wish to inform you that Israel is continuing its attacks and daily violations of resolutions 1701 (2006) and 425 (1978). Between 14 and 20 August 2006, 82 aerial violations were registered. Furthermore, Israel has continued to consolidate its position at several border points inside Lebanese territory, erecting a number of barriers and directing machine-gun and sniper fire at civilians, to say nothing of the fact that civilians, including children, as well as members of the Lebanese army, have been blown up by the numerous remnants of cluster bombs and the mines which had been laid by Israel since the start of the aggression on 12 July 2006.

Perhaps the most serious violation of resolution 1701 (2006) was the landing made by Israel, which it subsequently admitted, close to the town of Baalbek in eastern Lebanon on 19 August 2006, concerning which you expressed your grave concern, saying that it endangered the fragile peace that had been achieved and undermined the authority of the Lebanese Government.

My Government draws attention to the fact that such provocative acts, together with the threat made by a number of Israeli ministers, in particular the Minister of Defence on Sunday, 20 August 2006, to resume the war against Lebanon, all constitute a direct threat to the fragile ceasefire that is now in place, as well as jeopardizing peace and security in Lebanon in particular and in the region as a whole. This makes it necessary for you to intervene rapidly to put an end to and deter such actions and to condemn them unequivocally so as to prevent any recurrence.

06-47536 (E) 220806

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-47536

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Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund

Report of the Secretary-General

Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), in which the Secretary-General was requested to report to the Assembly on the arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund.

Context

2. Member States recognized that a key objective of the Peacebuilding Fund would be to ensure the immediate release of resources needed to launch peacebuilding activities. In response to the above-mentioned resolutions, the Peacebuilding Support Office led efforts to develop terms of reference that would govern the use of the Fund. The terms of reference are contained in the annex to the present report.

3. The terms of reference were developed based on extensive consultations, including initial technical discussions held with the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. Following the completion of that round of consultations, intensive informal consultations were held with interested Member States, including delegations of the Peacebuilding Commission. In finalizing the terms of reference, the Peacebuilding Support Office thus took into account the valuable comments provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and relevant international financial institutions involved in peacebuilding support activities.

06-47602 (E) 300806

4. The Peacebuilding Fund is designed to support interventions that are considered critical to the peacebuilding process. It does not seek to address all peacebuilding requirements in a given situation; rather, it aims to have a catalytic effect that will pave the way for the sustained support and engagement of other key stakeholders. The Fund will be managed by the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office, under the authority of the Secretary-General.

5. The assistance provided by the Fund will be used to support peacebuilding activities that directly contribute to the stabilization of countries emerging from conflict. In that context, the Fund will be used for carrying out critical peacebuilding-related interventions to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements, strengthen a country's capacities to promote peaceful resolution of conflicts and respond to threats that might lead to the recurrence of conflict.

6. The terms of reference also focus on key areas related to the allocation and disbursement modalities of the Fund. In that regard, they address the issue of eligibility for funding and the role of the Peacebuilding Commission in advising the Secretary-General on the selection of countries eligible for consideration for funding, which thereby activates the process. The terms indicate that funding from the Peacebuilding Fund will be informed by an analysis of critical gaps in peacebuilding that would be conducted by national authorities and the United Nations presence in the country concerned. Furthermore, they specify that submissions for funding will be submitted in the form of priority plans that would include the overall funding requirements for peacebuilding interventions and highlight the need for additional support from the Peacebuilding Commission. A key coordinating role in the allocation and disbursement process will be assumed by the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office, who will work with other senior United Nations officials to ensure that no duplication occurs in the disbursement and allocation of resources from the Fund.

7. Management of the Fund will be assumed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which will act as fund manager or administrative agent, with primary responsibility for maintaining the Fund's accounts. The Fund will thus be managed in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules, directives and procedures. A formal agreement detailing the relationship between UNDP and the Secretary-General will be developed in due course.

8. Both the General Assembly and the Peacebuilding Commission will have a role in the governance arrangements for the Fund. An independent advisory group of eminent personalities with peacebuilding experience will also be appointed to provide the Secretary-General with appropriate advice on strengthening the functioning and use of the Fund. These governing arrangements will help to ensure that the Fund is managed in a transparent manner. The terms of reference also indicate that the use of the Fund will be actively monitored by the Peacebuilding Support Office.

Conclusion

9. The recommendation by Member States to establish the Peacebuilding Fund should contribute towards addressing a critical gap that is particularly common immediately following the signing of peace agreements. It is during this time that many Governments require a swift injection of resources to enable them to pursue

critical peacebuilding programmes to consolidate the peace process. The resources from the Fund, combined with the efforts of the Peacebuilding Commission, will help to ensure that post-conflict countries continue to benefit from the sustained attention and support of the international community.

10. In the light of the above, Member States are invited to give their support to the Peacebuilding Fund and are encouraged to provide regular voluntary contributions to ensure that it effectively addresses the critical peacebuilding activities of countries emerging from conflict.

Annex

Terms of Reference for the Peacebuilding Fund

1. General

1.1. The General Assembly and the Security Council have requested the Secretary-General to establish a multi-year standing Peacebuilding Fund for post-conflict peacebuilding.[1] The Fund constitutes an essential component of the enhanced architecture to provide for a more sustained engagement in support of countries emerging from conflict and will support peacebuilding activities which directly contribute to post-conflict stabilization and strengthen the capacity of Governments, national/local institutions and transitional or other relevant authorities.

1.2. The Peacebuilding Fund is a global fund designed to support several country situations simultaneously and therefore combines the scope of a global fund with the country-specific focus of a multi-donor trust fund. Its basic architecture is based upon a two-tier decision-making process, involving a central allocation of funding to the countries eligible for Peacebuilding Fund support and, at the country level, a joint review by the Government and the ranking United Nations representative in the country (hereafter referred to as "special representative of the Secretary-General", whether for a special representative of the Secretary-General, an executive representative of the Secretary-General or a resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator where there is no peacekeeping mission) to disburse funds against agreed-upon programme and project activities.

2. Scope of the Peacebuilding Fund

2.1. The Peacebuilding Fund will support interventions of direct and immediate relevance to the peacebuilding process and contribute towards addressing critical gaps in that process, in particular in areas for which no other funding mechanism is available. Use of Fund resources is meant to have a catalytic effect in helping to bring about other, more sustained support mechanisms, such as longer term engagements by development agencies and bilateral donors. Support extended through the Peacebuilding Fund must have a direct and positive impact on the sustainability of the peacebuilding process. The specific scope of the activities to be funded by the Peacebuilding Fund will thus include:

(a) Activities in support of the implementation of peace agreements, in particular in relation to national institutions and processes set up under those agreements;

(b) Activities in support of efforts by the country to build and strengthen capacities which promote coexistence and the peaceful resolution of conflict, thereby reducing the likelihood of recurrent conflict;

(c) Establishment or re-establishment of essential administrative services and related human and technical capacities which may include, in exceptional circumstances and over a limited period of time, the payment of civil service salaries and other recurrent costs;

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[1] See General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution S/RES/1645 (2005).

(d) Critical interventions designed to respond to imminent threats to the peacebuilding process (e.g., reintegration of ex-combatants disarmed under a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme).

2.2. Consultative processes with key stakeholders at both the country level and at United Nations Headquarters will be required to ensure that there is no duplication or overlap between the Peacebuilding Fund and other funding mechanisms. This ongoing coordination effort will also need to extend to the transition from peacebuilding support to sustainable development.

2.3. The Peacebuilding Fund will support efforts to address immediate needs in countries emerging from conflict at a time when sufficient resources are not available from other funding mechanisms that could extend support to peacebuilding activities. The Peacebuilding Fund would thus focus on delivering the greatest value added during the very early stages of a peacebuilding process, before donor conferences are organized and such funding mechanisms as country-specific multi-donor trust funds have been set up.

2.4. There may, however, be specific instances in which the Peacebuilding Fund could meaningfully extend support to countries at a more advanced stage of their peacebuilding process, in particular:

(a) Countries for which no multi-donor trust fund has been established;

(b) Countries with an operational multi-donor trust fund but in which critical peacebuilding interventions remain underfunded or in which the need for such interventions arises unexpectedly.

3. Allocation and disbursement process

3.1. In principle, any country reviewed by the Peacebuilding Commission should be considered as a possible recipient for Peacebuilding Fund support. The Commission will advise the Secretary-General that the country under consideration should be considered as eligible for funding, which then formally triggers the allocation and disbursement process. The Commission is expected to make this determination early on in its deliberations to ensure that support through the Fund can be brought about in a timely manner.

3.2. The Secretary-General may determine that a country in exceptional circumstances and on the verge of lapsing or relapsing into conflict be considered eligible for Peacebuilding Fund support, even if the country is not yet under consideration by the Peacebuilding Commission. The Secretary-General will inform the Commission of such a decision.

3.3. The national authorities and the United Nations presence in the country will jointly conduct an analysis of critical gaps and, on that basis, will draw up a short-term priority plan which contains a select number of critical interventions to strengthen and sustain the peacebuilding process. These proposed interventions should be presented to the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office in the form of succinct concept notes and be supported by respective budget estimates. Where a post-conflict needs assessment has been completed or is ongoing, the results of that assessment should feed into the priority-setting exercise.

3.4. The priority plan may indicate tentative funding requirements beyond the immediate scope of the Peacebuilding Fund. The Peacebuilding Support Office

would present such requirements to the Peacebuilding Commission, with a view to securing early consideration for additional financial support from other sources, including from bilateral donors.

3.5. Under the authority of the Secretary-General, the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office will conduct an expeditious review of the priority plan through a consultative process involving senior officials from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and the United Nations Development Programme,[2] the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the international financial institutions, where appropriate, in an effort to avoid any duplication with ongoing or planned interventions. On the basis of the review, the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office will determine the overall funding envelope for the country, with due regard to the available balance in the Fund and projected requirements for other countries likely to be considered by the Peacebuilding Commission.

3.6. Following the determination of the funding envelope, the review and approval of project activities will be conducted at the country level in a process co-managed by the respective special representative of the Secretary-General and the Government authorities concerned. They will consult with other stakeholders in the country, utilizing existing coordination and consultation mechanisms. In formally approving project submissions, the special representative of the Secretary-General and the Government will need to ensure that any activities to be funded under the Peacebuilding Fund country allocation will:

(a) Support the priorities identified in the priority plan;

(b) Seek to address a gap that cannot be funded through any other mechanism;

(c) Not duplicate other ongoing interventions.

3.7. In addition to central Government authorities, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including its funds, programmes and specialized agencies, and other international organizations and non-governmental organizations (all of which hereafter referred to as "recipients") can receive Fund support through project agreements as implementing partners.

3.8. In circumstances where the country requires access to immediate funding in order to respond to an unforeseen and imminent threat to the peace process, the Fund will allow for emergency disbursements, not to exceed $1 million. This rapid disbursement will be approved by the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office on the basis of a simplified submission format. The Secretary-General will inform the Peacebuilding Commission about the activation of this emergency facility.

4. Management of the Peacebuilding Fund

4.1. Under the authority of the Secretary-General, the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office will provide overall direction and guidance on the programme management of the Fund and monitor its operations. The United Nations

[2] In their respective capacities as chairs of the Integrated Mission Task Force, the Executive Committee on Peace and Security, the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Assistance and the United Nations Development Group.

Development Programme has been appointed to serve as the fund manager (administrative agent) responsible for the administration of the Fund, the receipt of donor contributions and the disbursement of funds in accordance with the present Terms of Reference. The United Nations Development Programme will administer the Fund in accordance with its regulations, rules, directives and procedures. A formal agreement to determine fiduciary responsibility, programming modalities at the country level and related reporting requirements will be negotiated directly between the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

4.2. The Fund will be utilized for the purpose of meeting the direct and indirect costs of projects managed and/or implemented by the recipients. In addition, Fund resources may be used by the Peacebuilding Support Office, the fund manager, the office of the special representative of the Secretary-General and its national counterpart directly involved in coordinating Fund activities at the country level, to cover their respective direct costs associated with the management of the Fund in accordance with the present Terms of Reference and detailed project documents. The overall management fees for both programme implementation and fund management shall not exceed 11 per cent of funds received.

4.3. Recipients will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the fund manager. For United Nations recipients, such funds shall be administered in accordance with their own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. All other recipients shall follow the reporting and audit principles prescribed by the United Nations, in respect of financial resources obtained from the Fund.

5. Governance arrangements

5.1. The General Assembly will guide the operations of the Fund. On the basis of an annual analytical report submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to section 6 below and reflecting the lessons learned by the Peacebuilding Commission, the Assembly and the Commission may offer overall policy guidance on the use of the Fund.

5.2. The Peacebuilding Commission will support the development of integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery and provide strategic advice in relation to countries under its review and may also offer overall policy guidance on the use of the Fund. The Secretary-General will keep the Commission informed of the activities financed by the Fund and lessons learned in that regard. The Commission will also review additional funding requirements that may be presented by the country, beyond the catalytic support that the Fund can extend.

5.3. The Secretary-General will appoint an independent advisory group to provide advice and oversight on the speed and appropriateness of the fund allocations and to examine performance and financial reports. On the basis of nominations from Member States, the Secretary-General will appoint to the advisory group up to 10 eminent personalities, selected on the basis of their peacebuilding experience, from all regions, including countries contributing to the Fund. Members will be appointed for a two-year period and the advisory group will meet at least twice a year, receiving support from the Peacebuilding Support Office.

6. Reporting, accountability, oversight and audit

6.1. For each country receiving a Fund allocation, the fund manager shall submit to the Secretary-General, through the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office, regular reports based on the reports submitted by each recipient. Consolidated financial and narrative reports shall be submitted at regular intervals to the Secretary-General and include a reflection on lessons learned.

6.2. The Secretary-General shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly, on the basis of the consolidated reports received from the fund manager. The annual report shall detail all disbursements made by the Fund and examine in detail the outcomes achieved, applying a results-based framework. Regular updates on the use of Fund resources shall be published on a dedicated website. The Peacebuilding Support Office will make active use of evaluations and lessons learned exercises so as to rapidly build up a body of knowledge and best practices with respect to the utilization of the Fund.

6.3. The Fund will be subject solely to the external and internal audit procedures of the United Nations.

7. Contributions to the Peacebuilding Fund

7.1. The initial funding target of the Peacebuilding Fund is set at $250 million. Voluntary contributions to the Fund will be accepted from States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations and other sources, including the private sector, following the adoption of the Terms of Reference.

7.2. The Fund is a multi-year standing fund and requires continuous income to maintain its operability. A fund-raising drive to solicit for the replenishment of the Fund will be initiated once the income level drops below a predetermined minimum floor. Should cash reserves remain above this level, an annual replenishment exercise will be held on the anniversary date of the launch of the Fund. Under both modalities, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme will provide detailed expenditure reports to donors on the use of the Fund so as to provide substantive support to the replenishment request.

7.3. Donor consultations will be held on an annual basis to apprise financial contributors on the operations of the Fund and to solicit their feedback on the use of funds.

8. Review and amendment

8.1. The Terms of Reference shall be reviewed no later than two years after their adoption. Following consultations with the advisory group and the outcome of an independent evaluation, where appropriate, the head of the Peacebuilding Support Office may initiate a formal process to amend the Terms of Reference.

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Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 21 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon which took place between 14 and 19 August 2006. Also attached is a list of the dead and injured and significant material damage sustained (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-47697 (E) 290806 310806

Annex to the identical letters dated 21 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

List of Israeli violations from 18 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 19 August 2006

18 August 2006

Air violations

- At 0745 hours, three enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, two of them over Aalma al-Chaab and one over the Shab'a farms. All three aircraft circled over areas of the South. The first left at 1022 hours over Aalma al-Chaab, the second at 1110 hours over Al-Naqoura and the third at 1125 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0930 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms and circled between Dahr al-Baidar and Beirut, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1112 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 1125 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab, circled over areas of the South and left Lebanese airspace at 1435 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 1258 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over areas of the South, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1454 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 1435 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over areas of the South, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1910 hours over Rmaich.
- At 1910 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre and circled over areas of the South, leaving Lebanese airspace at 2209 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- Between 2100 hours and 2130 hours, a warplane, a helicopter, and a reconnaissance aircraft of the Israeli enemy violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Byblos, flying at a low altitude towards the Bekaa over Boudai, Al-Saaide, Hadath, Baalbek, Taraya and Chmistar and were met with land-based anti-aircraft fire. According to reports, the aircraft dropped suspicious substances between Aayoun al-Simane and Nab' al-Mawrij.
- At 2200 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Byblos, circled over Baalbek and left Lebanese airspace on 19 August 2006 at 0130 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 2247 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka, circled between Chekka, Byblos and Baalbek, and left Lebanese airspace on 19 August 2006 at 0030 hours over the sea off Tyre.

Land violations

- At 1400 hours, enemy Israeli forces kidnapped a person called Abdallah Malik who was taking down a tent in the town of Al-Qaouzah.

19 August 2006

Air violations

- At 0012 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut, circled over Baalbek and Rayak, and left at 0500 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 0019 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka, circled between Chekka and Byblos, and left at 1050 hours over the sea off Beirut.
- At 0200 hours, two Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab, circled between Bayyadah and Aalma al-Chaab and left at 0242 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0150 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka, circled between Chekka, Byblos, Rayak and Baalbek, and left at 0420 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 0345 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Beirut, circled over Rayak, Baalbek and areas of the South, leaving at 0528 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0350 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circled over the area of Baalbek, and left at 0436 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0345 hours, in farmland at Al-Dhalil in the direction of the Boudai plain, a landing operation was observed and two vehicles of the Israeli enemy were seen moving. Elements of the resistance opened fire on them. At the same time, there was intensive overflying by Israeli warplanes and helicopters, met by ground-based anti-aircraft fire. The helicopters flew over at low altitude firing bursts of machine-gun fire and several missiles. They left at 0430 hours. The warplanes also attacked the Haouch Barda — Al-Saaide road, targeting a crossing point, making a large crater and cutting off the road.

List of Israeli violations from 17 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 18 August 2006

17 August 2006

Air violations

- At 1030 hours four enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, circled over areas of the South, and left Lebanese airspace at 1135 hours, two of them over the Shab'a farms and two over Al-Naqoura.
- At 1030 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka and left Lebanese airspace at 1100 hours over the sea off Chekka.

- At 1030 hours, three enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over areas of the South.
- At 1145 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north as far as Baalbek and leaving Lebanese airspace at 1210 hours over the sea off Naqoura.
- At 1403 hours, four enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying east. They circled over the areas of Western Bekaa and the South and left Lebanese airspace at 1550 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 1745 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Bayyada, flying east and circling over areas of the South. It left Lebanese airspace at 2210 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 2000 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Aaitaroun, flying north as far as Al-Batroun and circling over the same area. They left Lebanese airspace at 2155 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 1405 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying north. It circled over areas of the South and Beirut and left Lebanese airspace at 0200 hours on 18 August 2006 over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 2200 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab, flying north. It circled over areas of the South and left Lebanese airspace at 0055 hours on 18 August 2006 over Al-Naqoura.
- Between 2340 hours and 0040 hours on 18 August 2006, an enemy Israeli helicopter overflew the areas of Marjaayoun, Iqlim al-Tuffah and Al-Zahrani at high altitude.

List of persons injured by cluster bomb explosions from 17 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 18 August 2006 (3 persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Marwa Ali Mar'i	Aaita al-Chaab		17 August 2006	
Sakana Ahmad Mar'i	Aaita al-Chaab		17 August 2006	
Hassan Hussain Tahini	Aaita al-Chaab		17 August 2006	

List of persons killed by Israeli attacks from 17 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 18 August 2006 (9 persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Hassan Sami Muslimani	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Ali Sami Muslimani	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Hassan Ahmad Aqil	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Abbas Ahmad Aqil	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Qasim Mahmoud Aqil	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Khadija Qasim Gha'im	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Maryam Qasim Aqil	Al-Jibbain		Killed earlier	
Hussein Ahmad Qar'ouni	The South		Killed earlier	
Maryam Bazi'	The South		Killed earlier	

List of persons injured by Israeli attacks from 17 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 18 August 2006 (30 persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Hassan Ali Badawi	Srifa			
Muhammad Issam Hassan	Tyre			
Muhammad Kamil Na'ma	Tyre			
Muhammad Hajij	Deir Antar			
Marwan Hussein Shahin	Al-Maachouk			
Na'im Sa'id Na'im	Sila			
Ibrahim Haidar Abdulhussein	Al-Mjadel			
Fatima Nayif Bazi	Al-Hamiri			
Hassan Daib Qashaqush	Aaitit			
Ibrahim Mahmoud Al-Haj	Qelia		Injured earlier. Presented for examination on the above date.	
Muhammad Hussein Attawi	Saddiqine			
Ahmad Hussein Attawi	Saddiqine			
Mirfat Hassan Dakhlullah	Qana			
Ali Farhat Farhat	Baraachit			

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Ali Musa Mahmoud	Markaba			
Abbas Ta'an Alawiyye	Aaitaroun			
Abdu Ali Murtadha	Aaitaroun			
Sakana Yussef Bazi	Bent Jbail			
Fadhl Ali Hashim	Bent Jbail			
Muhammad Hassan Saksaki	Ain Baal			
Jawad Muhammad Mahmoud	Deir Kifa			
Ali Hani Aqil	Chihine			
Ali Samih Al-Sayyid	Chihine			
Ahmad Hassan Awwadha	Chihine			
Abdulhussein Muhammad Rihal	Tair Harfa			
Muhammad Ali Isma'il	Deir Qanoun Raas			
Ali Ahmad Issa	Ramiye			
Muhammad Hussein Salama	Yanouh			
Layla Hassan Akhdhar	Al-Halloussiye			
Zakiyya Muhammad Hussein Yunis	Al-Halloussiye			

List of Israeli attacks from 16 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 17 August 2006

16 August 2006

Air violations

- At 0700 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre flying east, circling over areas of the South and leaving at 1515 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.
- At 0700 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre flying east, circling over areas of the South and leaving at 1910 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 0800 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Tyre.
- At 0915 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area of Tebnine.

- At 1023 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekka flying east, circling over the sea between Chekka and Byblos and leaving at 1215 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.

- At 1105 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew at low altitude over the area of Marjaayoun.

- At 1130 hours, six Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Rmaich flying towards the Bekaa as far as Baalbek-Al-Hermel. They then headed north as far as Chekka and then turned south, leaving at 1200 hours over Al-Naqoura.

- At 1210 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms flying north as far as Chekka. They left at 1220 hours over the sea off Chekka in the direction of Turkey.

- At 1350 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying east and circling over areas of the South. It left Lebanese airspace at 1730 hours over the Shab'a farms.

- Two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Zahrani flying north as far as a point west of Al-Damour. They then headed east and circled over the East and the South, leaving at 1510 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

- At 1510 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Zahrani flying east and circling over areas of the South and Al-Chouf, leaving at 1525 hours over Rmaich.

- At 1510 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, circling over areas of the South and leaving Lebanese airspace at 1945 hours over Al-Naqoura.

- At 1520 hours, four Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north and circling over areas of the South, leaving at 1600 hours over Aaitaroun.

- Two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north and circling over Beirut. They headed south and left Lebanese airspace at 1640 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.

- At 1647 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north as far as Al-Chouf. They circled over the areas of Al-Chouf and the South and left Lebanese airspace at 1700 hours over Kfar Lila.

- At 1850 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre flying east. It circled over areas of the South and left Lebanese airspace at 2300 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

- At 2000 hours, two Israeli aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north as far as Al-Batroun. They circled between the North and the Western Bekaa and left Lebanese airspace at 2035 hours over Rmaich.

- At 2105 hours, two Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Damour, flying south. They circled areas of the South and then headed

north as far as Al-Batroun and then headed south. They left Lebanese airspace at 2150 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

- At 2247 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying towards Beirut. It circled over Khalde and Al-Damour, over the land and the sea, and then headed south, circling over areas of the South. It left Lebanese airspace on 17 August 2006 at 0700 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

List of persons killed by Israeli attacks from 16 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 17 August 2006 (one person)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Musa Al-Hajj Hussein	Al-Jibbain — Tair Harfa triangle		16 August 2006	Gunfire

List of persons wounded as a result of the explosion of cluster bombs (three persons)

Name and surname	*Place*	*Nationality*	*Date of incident*	*Comments*
Hussein Muhammad Tarmus	Talloussa		16 August 2006	
Ali Haraz	Majdel Selm		16 August 2006	
Muhammad Mulham	Maifadoun		16 August 2006	

Israeli violations from 14 August 2006 to 15 August 2006

14 August 2006 from 0800 hours onwards

Air violations

- Hostile aircraft continued to overfly all areas of Lebanon.
- At 0807 hours, the Israeli airforce attacked the town of Al-Taibe.
- At 0810 hours, an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the South.
- At 1430 hours, an Israeli type-MK reconnaissance aircraft fired a missile at the area of Al-Halloussiye.
- Between 1135 hours and 1600 hours, enemy Israeli warplanes intermittently overflew the South at medium altitude.
- At 2000 hours, a reconnaissance aircraft overflew the South at medium altitude.
- At 2135 hours, a helicopter flew over the sea off Tyre and Al-Zahrani from the west in the direction of the land.

Land violations

- Between 1230 hours and 1300 hours, enemy forces fired several bursts of machine-gun fire from their positions at Rouaisset al-Aalam and Al-Sadane (in the occupied Shab'a farms) in the direction of the outlying parts of Kfar Chouba and Al-Salamiyye.
- At 1430 hours, Israeli enemy forces strafed the area surrounding their position in Beit Yahoun with medium-weapons fire.
- At 2115 hours, the enemy Israeli forces detonated an unidentified object in the town of Rabb al-Talatine.

15 August 2006

Air violations

- Between 0635 hours and 1045 hours, 15 enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, as follows:
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over Beirut airport;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over Rayak;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over Bent Jbail;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over north-east Tyre;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over south-east Tyre;
  - Two warplanes over the sea off Tyre flying first towards Beirut and then towards the south;
  - A helicopter over the sea off Beirut;
  - A reconnaissance aircraft over Aalma al-Chaab which circled over the South and left over Al-Naqoura;
  - Four warplanes over Aalma al-Chaab flew as far as Chekka, circled over Al-Arz, Chekka and Al-Hermel and left over the Shab'a farms.
- At 0900 hours, two enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Aalma al-Chaab flying north. They then circled over areas of the South, leaving Lebanese airspace at 1530 hours, the first over Aalma al-Chaab and the second over Al-Naqoura.
- Between 1106 hours and 1505 hours, four warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms flying north as far as Chekaa and circling Iqlim Al-Kharoub, areas of the South, Chekaa, Al-Arz and Al-Hermel, departing over the sea off Al-Naqoura.
- At 1107 hours, two warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab'a farms, flying north as far as Chekaa, then circling over Chekaa, Al-Arz and Al-Hermel, and departing at 1155 hours over the sea off Chekaa.
- At 1330 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Al-Rmaile, flying towards Iqlim Al-Kharoub. After circling over Iqlim Al-Kharoub, Al-Damour, Tyre and Al-Naame, they then headed south

and circled areas of the South and Iqlim Al-Kharoub, departing at 1505 hours over Al-Naqoura.

- At 1530 hours, two enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace: the first over the sea off Tyre, flying east and circling over areas of the South and departing at 2319 hours over Al-Naqoura; the second over the sea off Tyre, flying east and circling over Tyre and Beirut and departing at 2319 hours over Aalma al-Chaab.

- At 1710 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Chekaa, flying east and circling between Byblos and Chekaa, departing at 1850 hours over the sea off Al-Naqoura.

- Between 2230 hours and 2355 hours, an enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the areas of Tebnine, Iqlim al-Tuffah, Al-Zahrani and Jezzine.

- At 2040 hours, two enemy Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over Marjaayoun, flying north. They circled over the South and Beirut and departed at 2200 hours over Alma al-Chaab.

- At 2320 hours, two enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over the sea off Tyre, flying east. They circled over areas of the South as far as Tyre and departed at 0700 hours on 16 August 2006, the first over Rmaich and the second over Al-Naqoura.

Land violations

- At 0015 hours, the Israeli enemy fired several flare shells over Al-Naqoura and Ras Al-Naqoura and warplanes circled over the area and over the sea off Al-Naqoura.

- At 1330 hours, enemy Israeli forces, from the area surrounding their position between Haddata and Al-Tiri, fired several bursts of machine-gun fire at a car in Al-Tiri, killing four people of whom the names of the following are known: Salim Ibrahim Ayoub, Khaidhar Ibrahim Raghda and Haidar Ayoub Zaraqat. They also wounded a person whose identity is unknown.

- At 1440 hours, the area of Saff al-Hawa came under fire from the Israeli enemy.

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General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 149 (b)
Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

Letter dated 17 August 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) of 11 August 2006, which authorized an expansion of the numbers, mandate and scope of operations of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), will require extensive augmentation of the support infrastructure and sustainment capabilities of the mission.

To facilitate and support the rapid deployment of the additional UNIFIL troops as well as the deployment of Lebanese Armed Forces within the envisaged time frame, it is necessary for the Secretariat to exercise some flexibility in the application of administrative policies and procedures. I have the honour of informing Member States of the extraordinary measures that I have exceptionally authorized to enable the Secretariat to efficiently and effectively respond to the demands placed upon it in implementing Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). These measures include the following:

(a) Waiver of the two-month notification process to all Member States for gratis personnel, as an exception to administrative instruction ST/AI/1999/6 based on General Assembly resolution 51/243 of 15 September 1997, to allow existing and potential UNIFIL troop-contributing countries to assist with the urgent need for military planners;

(b) The immediate reassignment of civilian personnel without advertisement of the posts and with, as appropriate, existing delegations of authority, pending completion of the designation process under ST/SGB/2005/7 of 13 April 2005;

(c) Relief from the present three-month limit on temporary deployment of civilian staff;

(d) An immediate increase in the not-to-exceed level of existing main-commodity contracts, in particular for fuel, rations, water and accommodation, for UNIFIL, as well as for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which will provide initial forward logistics support to UNIFIL;

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(e) An increase in the procurement delegations of UNIFIL and UNFICYP for a period of six months to facilitate the immediate sustainment and development of the expanded Force.

In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, I have sought the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to enter into commitments not to exceed $50 million to meet the most immediate needs of the UNIFIL expansion. In addition, I have informed the Advisory Committee that the appropriation of $97,579,600, approved by the General Assembly for UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007 under the terms of its resolution 60/278 of 30 June 2006, shall be utilized flexibly to meet the requirements of the expansion of UNIFIL.

It is also my intention that the immediate requirement of $50 million shall be supplemented by a request for commitment authority, with assessment, covering the interim period from 11 August 2006 to 31 March 2007, which will be submitted to the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee for consideration at the regular part of its sixty-first session. This interim financing request would facilitate the initial establishment of the mission's operations in the next few months, which would enable the formulation of more concrete and detailed budgetary proposals for consideration and approval by the Assembly in the main part of is sixty-first session.

A planning team has been assembled at New York Headquarters and will shortly be deploying to UNIFIL to assess the support requirements needed to implement Security Council resolution 1701 (2006).

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

United Nations A/60/987

General Assembly

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25 August 2006

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 43
Culture of peace

Letter dated 24 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the joint communiqué of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sana'a Forum for Cooperation, which was held in Addis Ababa on 18 and 19 July 2006 (see annex).

It would be greatly appreciated if the present document and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Abdullah M. **Alsaidi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

06-48137 (E) 310806

Annex to the letter dated 24 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Joint communiqué of the Executive Committee of the Sana'a Forum for Cooperation*

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 19 July 2006

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sana'a Forum, held in Addis Ababa from 18 to 19 July 2006, was attended by Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Mr. Abubakr Abdullah Al-Qirbi, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of the Republic of Yemen, Mr. Abdullahi Sheikh Ismail, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Transitional Federal Government of the Somali Republic, and Mr. Samani Al-Wasila Al-Sheikh, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan.

The Committee took note of the report submitted by Mr. Abubakr Abdullah Al-Qirbi, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Emigrants of the Republic of Yemen, on the Forum's activities since the Committee's meeting in Sana'a from 3 to 4 May 2006.

The Committee discussed reports submitted on the current situation in the Sudan and Somalia, on the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict, and on regional peace and security and the concerted steps needed to strengthen security and stability in the region.

The Committee engaged in intensive consultations on strengthening political, economic and security cooperation among the States members of the Forum.

The Committee reviewed and adopted reports submitted by the specialized committees on politics, economics and trade. It welcomed the conclusion of economic and commercial agreements conducive to economic integration and requested the relevant institutions in the member States to expedite implementation of the agreements reached.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction with relations among the peoples of the Forum States and with the efforts being made to encourage business organizations to play an energetic role in promoting economic and commercial cooperation among the Forum's member States.

The Committee approved the work of the specialized committees and their follow-up of agreements reached and decisions adopted by the fourth Sana'a Forum summit. It also reaffirmed the importance of strengthening their efforts to achieve a greater degree of coordination and cooperation among the States members of the Forum.

* Also circulated in document S/2006/581.

Aware of the importance of establishing a secretariat in order to achieve greater cooperation and coordinate Forum activities, the Committee concluded an agreement to set up a secretariat of the Sana'a Forum for Cooperation with headquarters in Sana'a in the Republic of Yemen.

The meeting reaffirmed the need to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations in cooperation with the international community and take the necessary steps for its eradication.

With regard to the current situation in Somalia, the meeting declared its full support for the decision adopted by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Nairobi on 13 June 2006, for the communiqué of the fifty-fifth meeting of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union, issued in Addis Ababa on 17 June 2006 and for the Declaration on the Situation in Somalia adopted by the African Union Summit in Banjul, Gambia, on 2 July 2006.

The Committee affirmed its commitment to bringing about a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, as well as its respect for the sovereign unity of Somalia in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and of the African Union.

The meeting called on the international community to support the Somali Transitional Government's plan for national security, which was adopted by the Somali Parliament in May 2006 and welcomed by IGAD, the African Union and the United Nations Security Council. The meeting declared its support for the participation of IGAD in the peace process in Somalia and for the early deployment of the IGAD Peace Support Mission in Somalia, the functions of which were subsequently to be assumed by the African Union.

The meeting welcomed the statement of the United Nations Security Council concerning a review of the arms embargo in order to pave the way for the Somali Government to enhance the capacity of Somalia's security sector and security institutions for dealing with security problems.

The meeting praised the efforts of Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, to achieve national reconciliation in Somalia, in particular through the meeting in Aden between the Somali President and the Speaker of the Somali Parliament.

The meeting commended the initiative of Mr. Omer Hassan Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan and current President of the League of Arab States, aimed at holding a dialogue between the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia and the Union of Islamic Courts in order to arrive at a settlement that preserves the unity and sovereignty of Somalia. The meeting also called on the Somali parties to put the interest of Somalia above their own agendas and called for an end to foreign interference in Somali affairs.

The meeting called on donor States and international humanitarian organizations to alleviate the suffering of the Somali people as a result of the drought.

The meeting called on the Union of Islamic Courts to abide by the agreement signed in Khartoum and stop all military actions. It also urged the leaders of the Union to continue the dialogue process with the Transitional Federal Government of

Somalia and its institutions on the understanding that the Somali Government is the sole legitimate authority in Somalia.

The Governments of Ethiopia, Yemen and Somalia commended efforts by the Sudanese Government of National Unity to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and called on the international community to fulfil its commitments with respect to reconstruction of the Sudan.

The meeting commended the signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement of 5 May 2006 and called on the parties to the Agreement to ensure its full implementation. It called on those who had not signed the Agreement to do so without delay and to refrain from any action that might undermine the implementation of the Agreement.

The meeting praised the role played by the African Union Mission in the Sudan (AMIS) in providing needed support and agreed that any transfer to the United Nations of the mandate of the African Union Mission would not occur without the agreement and consent of the Sudanese Government of National Unity.

Affirming the importance of a peaceful solution to the Ethiopian-Eritrean border dispute to both of those States and to the region as a whole, the Governments of Yemen, the Sudan and Somalia each called for a settlement of that conflict based on the Algiers Agreement in order to pave the way for lasting peace in the region.

The States members of the Sana'a Forum for Cooperation condemned the current escalation of violence in both Palestine and Lebanon and called on the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary steps to implement an immediate ceasefire and a negotiated settlement on the issue of prisoner exchanges between the two sides. The Security Council should take the initiative and participate actively in the quest for a final settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict based on Security Council resolutions and the Arab Peace Initiative.

During the stay of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Forum States in Addis Ababa, Mr. Meles Zenawi, Prime Minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, met the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Yemen and Somalia and the Sudanese Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, who briefed him on the activities of the Forum's Executive Committee.

The three Ministers expressed their gratitude and appreciation for the warm reception and generous hospitality they and their accompanying delegations had received since their arrival in Addis Ababa.

Lastly, the Ministers agreed to hold their next meeting at the end of December 2006 in Addis Ababa in preparation for the fifth Sana'a Forum summit.

(*Signed*) Seyoum **Mesfin**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

(*Signed*) Abubakr A. **Al-Qirbi**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Yemen

(*Signed*) Abdullahi Sheikh **Ismail**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Transitional
Federal Government of the Somali Republic

(*Signed*) Samani Al-Wasila **Al-Sheikh**
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan

United Nations A/60/988–S/2006/687

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Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 24 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon from 22 August 2006 to 24 August 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-48013 (E) 280806 280806

Annex to the identical letters dated 24 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations and attacks against Lebanon from 0800 hours on 23 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 24 August 2006

Air violations

Five air violations by enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft and warplanes over various Lebanese areas were recorded involving a total of five reconnaissance aircraft and four warplanes.

Land violations

Enemy Israeli forces continued to be positioned at a number of border locations inside Lebanese territory.

At 0755 hours, a number of explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands, the cause of which was not known.

At 0900 hours, enemy Israeli forces proceeded to position a roadblock in the Rabb al-Talatine — Aadaisse — Markaba triangle and subjected travellers to searches. They detained Husayn al-Husayn and Muhammad al-Husayn, proceeded to place bags over their heads, and led them in the direction of their position in Rabb al-Talatine.

At 1130 hours, a number of explosions were heard from inside occupied Shab'a farmlands, the cause of which was not known.

Between 1400 hours and 1445 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired a number of artillery shells from their positions in Shab'a farmlands that fell in the district of Shahal (on the outskirts of Shab'a).

As a result of the use by the Israeli enemy of cluster bombs against residential areas during their attacks on Lebanon, and after the return of displaced persons, explosions of many of these bombs have been recorded, which has led to the injury of one person during the period in question:

Fadl 'Ala' al-Din was slightly injured (he is in non-critical condition) in the town of Majdel Selm.

Subject: Israeli violations and attacks against Lebanon from 0800 hours on 22 August 2006 to 0800 hours on 23 August 2006

Air violations

Twelve air violations by enemy Israeli reconnaissance aircraft and warplanes over various Lebanese areas were recorded, involving a total of five reconnaissance aircraft, 12 warplanes, and a helicopter.

Land violations

Enemy Israeli forces continued to be positioned at a number of border locations inside Lebanese territory.

Between 0330 hours and 0400 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired a number of flares from their positions in the occupied Shab'a farmlands over the farmlands and over the outskirts of the town of Shab'a alongside the farmlands.

Between 2100 and 2210 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired a number of flares over the town of Shab'a and its outskirts.

An explosion was heard from inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands, the cause of which was not known.

At 0300 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired 20-mm mortar rounds that fell along the Blue Line next to Shab'a below the radar station. They also fired several bursts of medium-machine-gun fire from their position on Radar hill inside the occupied Shab'a farmlands in the direction of the area surrounding the position.

At 0435 hours, enemy Israeli forces fired a number of flares over the town of Zebqine.

Sea violations

As the ship *Michael* was attempting to depart from the port of Tripoli for Cyprus and was already 45 miles from the coast, the Israeli navy requested it by radio to return to the port of Tripoli. It is currently in the waiting area in the port of Tripoli.

Between 2115 and 2130 hours, an Israeli military launch was seen in the waters off the coast at Bayyak.

Between 2300 and 2350 hours, enemy Israeli military launches were seen in the waters off the coast of the towns of Insariye and Aadloun.

United Nations A/60/989–S/2006/688

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 161
Extension of the term of the permanent judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 25 August 2006 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I would like to inform you of a request dated 24 August 2006 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda that directly relates to its ability to implement its Completion Strategy (see annex). The President has requested that Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa, a national of Uganda, be authorized to continue to serve in Case No. ICTR-98-42, the *Butare* trial, which is expected to continue into 2007.

Judge Bossa was elected by the General Assembly as an ad litem judge on 25 June 2003 for a term of four years, that is to say, until 24 June 2007. I subsequently appointed her to serve as an ad litem judge in the *Ndindabahizi* trial effective 28 August 2003 and then in the *Butare* trial effective 20 October 2003. The *Butare* trial is ongoing and is expected to continue into 2007.

However, article 12 ter, paragraph 2, of the statute of the International Tribunal provides that:

> During their term, ad litem judges will be appointed by the Secretary-General, upon request of the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, to serve in the Trial Chambers for one or more trials, for a cumulative period of up to, but not including, three years.

06-47966 (E) 250806

As Judge Bossa was appointed as an ad litem judge effective 28 August 2003 and has served at the International Tribunal on a full-time basis since that time, the cumulative period of service during which she is allowed to serve in trials as provided for under article 12 ter, paragraph 2, will come to an end very soon. The President also expects that the *Butare* trial will continue beyond 24 June 2007.

Consequently, the approval of the Security Council as the parent organ of the International Tribunal and the General Assembly as the organ that elects its judges is needed effective 28 August 2006 in order to allow Judge Bossa to continue to serve in the *Butare* trial until its completion.

I am sure that you will agree that it is highly desirable that every effort be made to ensure that the International Tribunal remains in the best position to meet the target dates in its Completion Strategy. Allowing Judge Bossa to continue to serve in the *Butare* case until its completion will definitely assist in achieving that objective.

I should therefore like to propose that the Security Council and the General Assembly authorize Judge Bossa to continue to serve as Judge in the *Butare* trial until its completion, notwithstanding the provisions of article 12 ter, paragraph 2, and the fact that by doing so she may be exceeding her elected term as an ad litem judge.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/289, should the cumulative period of service of ad litem judges amount to three years or more, this will not result in any change in their entitlements and benefits and, in particular, will not give rise to any additional entitlements or benefits other than those that already exist and which will, in such an eventuality, be extended pro rata by virtue of the extension of their service.

I should accordingly be most grateful if you would bring the present letter to the immediate attention of the members of the General Assembly and of the Security Council in order that they might take appropriate action on this matter as soon as possible.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

Annex

Letter dated 24 August 2006 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to the Secretary-General

According to article 12 ter, paragraph 1 (e), of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, ad litem judges shall be elected for a term of four years. Their term of office expires on 24 June 2007. In my letter to you of 23 August 2006, I requested an extension until the end of 2008 of the term of the 18 ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal instead of proceeding to elections for four years. Reference was made to Security Council resolution 1684 (2006) which extended the term of office for 11 permanent judges of the International Criminal Tribunal until the end of 2008 and General Assembly decision 60/422 of 28 June 2006 which endorsed your recommendation to extend the term of these permanent judges. The reason for this was to ensure the continuity, stability and certainty necessary for the efficient and effective planning of trials and to enable the International Criminal Tribunal to meet the 2008 deadline set out in Council resolution 1503 (2003).

Article 12 ter, paragraph 2, provides that during their term, the ad litem judges will be appointed by the Secretary-General to serve in the Trial Chambers for a cumulative period of up to, but not including, three years. In my letter, I mentioned that there is a need to dispense with this three-year period. One main reason is that six judges are currently engaged in multi-accused trials which they have to complete. Otherwise, these cases would have to start de novo when these judges' three-year period ends. Secondly, it may be necessary to use serving ad litem judges in other trials, as they have acquired significant institutional knowledge.

In connection with the first reason, the need to extend the term of judges currently involved in multi-accused cases, my letter mentioned as an illustration the situation of Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa (Uganda), who was appointed with effect from 28 August 2003. She is currently involved in the *Butare* trial, which will continue in 2007. This is a particularly complex trial, involving six accused. It would have extremely serious consequences for the Completion Strategy of the International Criminal Tribunal if this case had to start de novo. Furthermore, it is important to ensure the steady progress of this trial, in which the Chamber is currently hearing the evidence of the third of the six accused.

As Judge Bossa's three-year period expires on 28 August 2006, a solution must be found for her as soon as is practically possible. It is essential to ensure that the trial does not stop. I am therefore requesting that the Security Council extend, as an emergency measure, the term of Judge Bossa for the remainder of the *Butare* trial, pending its consideration of the more general request for extension of the terms of the 18 ad litem judges of the International Criminal Tribunal.

It would be appreciated if you would transmit the present letter to the President of the Security Council for consideration and necessary action.

(*Signed*) Erik **Mose**
President

United Nations A/60/990–S/2006/692

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General Assembly
butz Eilot. Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 23 August 2006 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On behalf of my Government, I have the honour to share with you a consolidated list containing the names of Israelis killed from 12 July 2006 to 14 August 2006 in Hizbullah terrorist attacks (see annex).

As you know, on 12 July 2006, Israel was attacked by Hizbullah terrorists on its northern border, when eight soldiers were killed and two more abducted. What followed was 34 days of continued rocket attacks on northern Israeli communities, launched by Hizbullah terrorists in southern Lebanon. The attacks killed 157 Israelis and injured thousands of others, caused considerable damage to civilian infrastructure, and inflicted psychological trauma on Israel's civilian population.

It should also be mentioned that the two abducted soldiers, Udi Goldwasser and Eldad Regev, have yet to be released by their terrorist captors.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Daniel **Carmon**
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

06-48187 (E) 010906

Annex to the identical letters dated 23 August 2006 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israeli civilians killed (40)

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Monica Seidman (Lehrer)	40	Nahariya	Killed by Katyusha rockets fired by Hizbullah
Nitzo Rubin	33	Safed	Killed while on his way to visit his children
Omer Pesachov	7	Nahariya	Killed by a Katyusha rocket in Meron
Yehudit Itzkovitch	58	Moshav Meron	Killed by a Katyusha rocket in Meron
Shmuel Ben Shimon	41	Yokneam Illit	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at th Haifa train depot
Asael Damti	39	Kiryat Yam	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at th Haifa train depot
Nissim Elharar	43	Kiryat Ata	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at th Haifa train depot
David Feldman	28	Kiryat Yam	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at th Haifa train depot
Rafi Hazan	30	Haifa	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at th Haifa train depot
Dennis Lapidos	24	Kiryat Yam	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at th Haifa train depot
Reuven Levy	46	Kiryat Ata	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at th Haifa train depot
Shlomi Mansura	35	Nahariya	Killed in a direct hit by a Hizbullah rocket at th Haifa train depot
Andrei Zelinksy	36	Nahariya	Killed by a rocket on his way to a bomb shelter
Rabia Abed Taluzi	3	Nazareth	Killed in a Katyusha rocket attack on Nazareth
Mahmoud Abed Taluzi	7	Nazareth	Killed in a Katyusha rocket attack on Nazareth
Shimon Glicklich	60	Haifa	Killed while driving his car in Haifa
Habib Isa Awad	48	Iblin	Killed while working in a carpentry shop in Kiryat Ata

Name	Age	Residence	Circumstances of killing
Doua Abbas	15	Maghar	Killed while watching TV when a rocket struck her home, located near the village mosque
David Mazen	75	Bat Galim, Haifa	Suffered a heart attack during a Katyusha strike, and collapsed and died while trying to reach a bomb shelter
David Martin Lelchook	52	Kibbutz Sa'ar	Killed by a Katyusha rocket while riding his bike in the kibbutz
Shimon Zribi	44	Acre	Killed by Katyusha rockets in Acre
Mazal Zribi	15	Acre	Killed by Katyusha rockets in Acre
Arieh Tamam	51	Acre	Killed by Katyusha rockets in Acre
Amos Tiran Tamam	31	Acre	Killed by Katyusha rockets in Acre
Shanati Shanati	18	Tarshiha	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Ma'alot-Tarshiha
Amir Naeem	18	Tarshiha	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Ma'alot-Tarshiha
Muhammed Fa'ur	17	Tarshiha	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Ma'alot-Tarshiha
Manal Azzam	27	Maghar	Killed in the Arab Druze village of Maghar in Galilee
Bahaa al-Din Kareim	35	Majdal Krum	Killed in the Israeli Arab town of Majdal Krum
Muhammed Mana	24	Majdal Krum	Killed in the Israeli Arab town of Majdal Krum
Frida Kellner	87	Kiryat Ata	Died of a heart attack while taking cover in a bomb shelter during rocket strikes on the Haifa suburbs
Fadiya Juma'a	58	al-Aramshe	Killed in the courtyard of their home in the Bedouin village of Arab al-Aramshe near the border between Israel and Lebanon
Samira Juma'a	30	al-Aramshe	Killed in the courtyard of their home in the Bedouin village of Arab al-Aramshe near the border between Israel and Lebanon
Sultana Juma'a	25	al-Aramshe	Killed in the courtyard of their home in the Bedouin village of Arab al-Aramshe near the border between Israel and Lebanon
Hana Hamam	62	Haifa	Killed when rockets struck seven residential locations in Haifa

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Labiba Mazawi	67	Haifa	Killed when rockets struck seven residential locations in Haifa
Roni Rubinsky	30	Kiryat Motzkin	Killed when rockets struck seven residential locations in Haifa
Dr. Tamara Lucca	84	Haifa	Died of a heart attack on hearing rockets fall near her home
Mariam Assadi	26	Dir el-Asad	Killed in a direct hit by a Katyusha rocket on their home in the Israeli Arab village of Dir el-Asad
Fathi Ahmed Assadi	5	Dir el-Asad	Killed in a direct hit by a Katyusha rocket on their home in the Israeli Arab village of Dir el-Asad

Israeli soldiers killed (117)

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Eyal Benin	22	Beersheba	Killed in IDF patrol jeeps
Shani Turgeman	24	Beit Shean	Killed in IDF patrol jeeps
Wassim Nazal	26	Yanuah	Killed in IDF patrol jeeps
Alexei Kushnirski	21	Nes Ziona	Tank crew hit a mine in Lebanon
Yaniv Bar-on	20	Maccabim	Tank crew hit a mine in Lebanon
Gadi Mosayev	20	Akko	Tank crew hit a mine in Lebanon
Shlomi Yirmiyahu	20	Rishon Lezion	Tank crew hit a mine in Lebanon
Nimrod Cohen	19	Mitzpe Shalem	Killed trying to retrieve tank crew
Tal Amgar	21	Ashdod	Killed by a Hizbullah missile attack on an Israeli naval vessel off the coast of Lebanon
Shai Atias	19	Rishon Lezion	Killed by a Hizbullah missile attack on an Israeli naval vessel off the coast of Lebanon
Dov Steinshuss	37	Karmiel	Killed by a Hizbullah missile attack on an Israeli naval vessel off the coast of Lebanon
Yaniv Hershkovitz	21	Haifa	Killed by a Hizbullah missile attack on an Israeli naval vessel off the coast of Lebanon
Yonatan Hadasi	21	Kibbutz Merhavia	Killed in exchanges of fire between IDF and Hizbullah in south Lebanon, near Moshav Avivim

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Yotam Gilboa	21	Kibbutz Maoz	Killed in exchanges of fire between IDF and Hizbullah in south Lebanon, near Moshav Avivim
Benjamin (Benji) Hillman	27	Maccabim Re'ut	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Maroun al-Ras, near Avivim
Refanael Muskal	21	Mazkeret Batya	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Maroun al-Ras, near Avivim
Liran Saadia	21	Kiryat Shmona	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Maroun al-Ras, near Avivim
Yonatan (Sergei) Vlasyuk	21	Kibbutz Lahav	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Maroun al-Ras, near Avivim
Nadav Baeloha	21	Karmiel	Killed in exchanges of fire in the Lebanese village of Maroun al-Ras, near Avivim
Ran Yehoshua Kochva	37	Beit Hanania	Killed when two air force combat helicopters collided close to Ramot Naftali, south of Kiryat Shmona
Lotan Slavin	21	Hatzeva	Killed when an anti-tank missile hit his Merkava tank
Kobi Smileg	20	Rehovot	Killed when another tank went over a powerful landmine
Zvi Luft	42	Kibbutz Hogla	Killed when their Apache helicopter crashed north of Safed while assisting ground troops in Lebanon
Tom Farkash	23	Caesarea	Killed when their Apache helicopter crashed north of Safed while assisting ground troops in Lebanon
Ro'i Klein	31	Eli	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Amihai Merhavia	24	Eli	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Alexander Shwartzman	24	Akko	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Shimon Adega	21	Kiryat Gat	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Edan Cohen	21	Jaffa	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Shimon Dahan	20	Ashdod	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Ohad Klausner	20	Bet Horon	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil
Assaf Namer	27	Kiryat Yam	Killed in battle in Bint Jbeil

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Yiftah Shreirer	21	Haifa	Killed by an anti-tank missile near Maroun al-Ras
Ilan Gabai	21	Kiryat Tivon	Killed in battles with Hizbullah in Aita a-Sha'ab in southern Lebanon
Yonatan Einhorn	22	Moshav Gizmo	Killed in battles with Hizbullah in Aita a-Sha'ab in southern Lebanon
Michael Levin	21	Jerusalem	Killed in battles with Hizbullah in Aita a-Sha'ab in southern Lebanon
Adi Cohen	18	Hadera	Killed in battles with Hizbullah in Aita a-Sha'ab in southern Lebanon
Itamar Zur	19	Be'er Tuvia	Killed by anti-tank fire in Taibeh
Andrei Brudner	18	Rishon Lezion	Killed by anti-tank fire in Taibeh
Alon Feintuch	19	Kiryat Haim	Killed by anti-tank fire in Taibeh
Yonatan Sharabi	19	Petah Tikva	Killed by anti-tank fire in Taibeh
Daniel Shiran	20	Haifa	Killed overnight by an anti-tank missile in the south Lebanese village of Markabeh
Omri Haim Almakayes-Yaakobovitch	20	Ramla	Killed overnight by an anti-tank missile in the south Lebanese village of Markabeh
Igor Rothstein	34	Moshav Poriah	A doctor who volunteered for reserve duty, was killed
Or Shahar	20	Kibbutz Yad Mordechai	Killed by a mortar shell near the village of Nabi al-Awadi in the eastern sector of south Lebanon
Kiril Kashdan	26	Haifa	Killed when an anti-tank missile hit a building in the south Lebanese village of Aita a-Sha'ab
Eliyahu Elkariaf	34	Moshav Granot	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Yosef Karkash	41	Afula	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Shmuel Halfon	41	Bat Yam	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Daniel Ben-David	38	Hav Ahituv	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
			preparing to enter Lebanon
Shlomo Bucharis	36	Moshav Sde Yitzhak	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Ziv Balali	28	Kfar Sava	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Marian Berkowitz	31	Ashdod	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Ro'i Yaish	27	Herzliya	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Yehuda Greenfeld	27	Maale Michmas	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Shaul Shai Michlowitz	21	Netanya	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Gregory Aharonov	34	Or Akiva	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Mordechai Abutbul	28	Shlomi	Killed by a Katyusha rocket near Kibbutz Kfar Giladi, north of Kiryat Shmona, as they were preparing to enter Lebanon
Moshe (Malko) Ambao	22	Lod	Killed in fighting in Bint Jbeil
Yotam Lotan	33	Kibbutz Beit Hashita	Killed by an anti-tank missile that struck the tank's turret
Noam Meirson	23	23	Killed by an anti-tank missile that struck the tank's turret
Philip Mosko	21	Maale Adumim	Killed during exchanges of fire between IDF soldiers and Hizbullah in the village of Dibel, near Bint Jbeil
Gilad Balhasan	28	Karmiel	Killed in the south Lebanese village of Labouna before dawn
Yesamu Yalau	26	Or Yehuda	Killed in the south Lebanese village of Labouna before dawn

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Oren Lifschitz	21	Kibbutz Gazit	Killed in Bint Jbeil
Moran Cohen	21	Kibbutz Ashdot Yaakov	Killed in Bint Jbeil
Gilad Stukelman	26	Moshav Tamrat	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Yoni (Leon) Shmucher	30	Bet Nehemiah	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Igor Kovalik	26	Upper Nazareth	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Noam Goldman	27	Tel Aviv	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
David Shmidov	25	Jerusalem	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Nir Cohen	22	Maccabim	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Ben (Binyamin) Sela	24	Koranit	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Natan Yahav	36	Kiryat Ono	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Asher Reuven Novik	36	Kanaf	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Adi Salim	22	Beit Hashmonai	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Elad Dan	25	Kibbutz Eilot	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Gilad Zusman	26	Eli	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Idan Kobi	26	Eilat	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Naor Kalo	25	Kibbutz Maagan Michael	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Nimrod Segev	28	Ramat Gan	Killed when their tank was hit by an anti-tank missile, in Ayta al-Shaab
Alon Samooha	35	Hod Hasharon	Killed when a missile struck his tank in the el-Khiam area in south Lebanon
Nimrod Hillel	32	Rosh Ha'ayin	Killed in Labouna

Name	Age	Resident of	Circumstances of killing
Aharon Yehezkel	32	Kfar Yedidya	Killed in exchanges of fire with Hizbullah terrorists in the south Lebanese village of Rashef
Shai Bernstein	24	Beersheva	Killed in ground operations
Tzahi Krips	20	Kibbutz Hama'apil	Killed in ground operations
Itai Steinberger	21	Karmei Yosef	Killed in ground operations
Yosef Abitbol	19	Gan Ner	Killed in ground operations
Yonatan Ankonina	21	Netanya	Killed in ground operations
Yaniv Tamerson	21	Tzipori	Killed in ground operations
Ya'ar Ben Giat	19	Nahsholim	Killed in ground operations
Tomer Amar	19	Julis	Killed in ground operations
Amsa (Ami) Meshulami	20	Ofra	Killed in ground operations
Yohann Zerbib	22	Tel Aviv	Killed in ground operations
Benaya Rein	27	Karnei Shomron	Killed in ground operations
Adam Goren	21	Kibbutz Ma'abarot	Killed in ground operations
Alexander Bonimovitch	19	Netanya	Killed in ground operations
Oz Zemah	20	Maccabim-Reut	Killed in ground operations
Haran Lev	20	Kibbutz Ma'ayan Barukh	Killed in ground operations
Dan Breuer	19	Beit Hillel	Killed in ground operations
Yigal Nissan	19	Ma'ale Adumim	Killed in ground operations
Ido Grabovsky	20	Rosh Ha'ayin	Killed in ground operations
Uri Grossman	20	Mevaseret Zion	Killed in ground operations
Sami Ben-Naim	39	Rehovot	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Nissan Shalev	36	Kibbutz Evron	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Daniel Gomez	25	Nehalim	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Ron Mashiah	33	Gedera	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Keren Tendler	26	Rehovot	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon

Name	*Age*	*Resident of*	*Circumstances of killing*
Eliel Ben-Yehuda	24	Kfar Tavor	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Tzur Zafrir	27	Moshav Nahalal	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Guy Hasson	24	Moshav Na'ama	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Yaniv Shainbrum	24	Mei Ami	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
David Amar	24	Kiryat Shmona	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Amitai Yaron	23	Zichron Ya'akov	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Elad Shlomo Ram	31	Haifa	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Evgeny Timofeev	20	Rishon Lezion	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon
Peter Ochotzky	23	Lod	Killed in fighting in south Lebanon

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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 25 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to the letter from H.E. Ambassador Mr. Andreas D. Mavroyiannis, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations, dated 16 June 2006, addressed to you (A/60/894-S/2006/416), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 13 June to 18 August 2006.

On 13 June 2006, two CN-235, four Cougar and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 14 June 2006, one C-130, one CN-235 and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 15 June 2006, one C-130, one C-160, two CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 17 and 18 June 2006, one C-130, two C-160 and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 19 and 21 June 2006, one C-160 and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 25 June 2006, two C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

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On 28 June 2006, one C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 30 June and 1 July 2006, one C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 3 July 2006, one C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 8 July 2006, two C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 10 July 2006, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 11 and 12 July 2006, one C-160 and one CN-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 13 July 2006, two C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times.

On 14 and 15 July 2006, one C-130 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 17 July 2006, one C-130, one B-200 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 18 and 19 July 2006, one C-130, one CN-235, one NF-5, one C-160 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus seven times.

On 20 July 2006, one CN-235, one NF-5 and one Bell Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 21 July 2006, one CN-235, one NF-5 and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 25 July 2006, four F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 8 August 2006, two Black Hawk/UH60 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 9 August 2006, one C-130 and one Black Hawk/UH60 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 10 August 2006, one Black Hawk/UH60 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 11 August 2006, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 16 August 2006, one B-200 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 18 August 2006, two B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On behalf on my Government, I would like to strongly protest the aforementioned violations and hereby appeal for their immediate cessation. Turkey's policy of non-observance of rules and regulations governing international aviation continues to gravely jeopardize flight safety and perpetuate insecurity and apprehension on the island.

Furthermore, Turkey's persistent provocations, aimed at consolidating the de facto division of Cyprus and further strengthening the illegal secessionist entity in the occupied areas, seriously undermine all efforts towards reunification and reconciliation. At the same time, they indicate that Ankara's policy towards Cyprus remains one of aggression and disrespect for international law and principles.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas **Hadjichrysanthou**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations A/60/992

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 August 2006

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Agenda item 161
Extension of the term of the permanent judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Letter dated 29 August 2006 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit the text of resolution 1705 (2006), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 5518th meeting, held on 29 August 2006.

Resolution 1705 (2006) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letter to the President of the Security Council from the Secretary-General dated 25 August 2006 (S/2006/688),

"Decides that notwithstanding article 12 ter of the statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and notwithstanding that Judge Solomy Balungi Bossa's elected term as an ad litem judge of the Tribunal will, in accordance with article 12 ter of the Tribunal's statute, end on 24 June 2007, she be authorized effective 28 August 2006 to continue to serve as a judge in the *Butare* case until its completion."

(*Signed*) Nana **Effah-Apenteng**
President of the Security Council

06-48143 (E) 290806

United Nations A/60/993–S/2006/697

General Assembly
Security Council

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29 August 2006
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 28 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon that took place from 24 to 28 August 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-48281 (E) 310806 310806

Annex to the identical letters dated 28 August 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon from 8 a.m. on 24 August 2006 to 8 a.m. on 25 August 2006

Air violations:

Thirteen air violations by reconnaissance aircraft and warplanes belonging to the Israeli enemy were recorded. They were carried out over the various regions of Lebanon and involved a total of 9 reconnaissance aircraft and 8 warplanes.

Land violations:

The Israeli enemy forces are still stationed at a number of places on the border within Lebanese territory.

At 1045 hours, during a movement of forces of the Israeli enemy, the forces apprehended and interrogated Hussein Qasim and Hasan Yasin between the villages of Houla and Meis al-Jabal, after which they released them at 1100 hours.

At 1100 hours, a group of 12 infantrymen of the Israeli enemy stationed themselves at Rabb al-Talatine in the house of Fayiz Musa Barakat (aged 60 years), after expelling him from his home.

Subject: Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon from 8 a.m. on 26 August 2006 to 8 a.m. on 27 August 2006

Air violations:

Two air violations by reconnaissance aircraft belonging to the Israeli enemy were recorded. They were carried out over the various regions of Lebanon.

Land violations:

Israeli enemy forces advanced between the villages of Chamaa and Al-Bayadih and established a new observation point alongside the road between the two villages. The road remained open in both directions. No checkpoint was established, nor were any vehicle inspections carried out.

As a result of the use by the Israeli enemy of cluster bombs on residential areas during its attacks on Lebanon, numerous explosions of such bombs have been recorded, resulting in the wounding of five persons during the above-mentioned period, as follows:

At 1130 hours, as Muhammad Ya'qub was tending to livestock in the area around the town of Houla, he was the victim of a cluster bomb explosion which resulted in his being wounded (his condition is not serious).

At 2100 hours, a cluster bomb exploded in Blida/Marjaayoun, as a result of which the following children: Ali Hasan and his sister Sahar, Abbas Abbas and Ahmad Shibli, suffered various wounds (they are not in serious condition).

Subject: Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon from 8 a.m. on 27 August 2006 to 8 a.m. on 28 August 2006

Air violations:

Five air violations by reconnaissance aircraft and warplanes belonging to the Israeli enemy were recorded. They were carried out over the various regions of Lebanon and involved a total of 3 reconnaissance aircraft and 4 warplanes.

Land violations:

Israeli enemy forces stationed east of the town of Al-Bayadah near Tallat al-Hardun and in Marjaayoun near the water storage tank shovelled out areas of the ground, raised earth mounds around them and put up the Israeli flag on them.

At 2055 hours, three explosions were heard in the area around the towns of Maroun al-Ras and Aytroun.

At 2115 hours Israeli enemy forces, from their post at Rouaisset al-Alam within the Shab'a Farms area, fired a number of rounds from medium-calibre weapons in the direction of the area surrounding the town of Kfar Chouba.

As a result of the use by the Israeli enemy of cluster bombs on residential areas during its attacks on Lebanon, numerous explosions of such bombs have been recorded, resulting in the wounding of one person during the above-mentioned period, as follows:

A cluster bomb left by the recent Israeli acts of aggression exploded in Majdel Selm, as a result of which Muhammad Milhim suffered slight wounds (his condition is not serious).

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 29 August 2006 from the Chargé d' affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a list of Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon that took place on 28 and 29 August 2006 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-48275 (E) 310806 310806

Annex to the identical letters dated 29 August 2006 from the Chargé d' affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Subject: Israeli violations and acts of aggression committed against Lebanon from 8 a.m. on 28 August 2006 to 8 a.m. on 29 August 2006

Air violations:

Seven air violations by reconnaissance aircraft and warplanes belonging to the Israeli enemy were recorded. They were carried out over the various regions of Lebanon and involved a total of 4 reconnaissance aircraft, a number of warplanes and a helicopter.

Land violations:

At 1825 hours a number of explosions were heard east of Labboune.

As a result of the use by the Israeli enemy of cluster bombs on residential areas during its attacks on Lebanon, numerous explosions of such bombs have been recorded, resulting in the wounding of one person during the above-mentioned period, as follows:

A cluster bomb left by the Israeli enemy exploded in Al-Soultaniye, resulting in the wounding of Hussein Qadduh (aged 18 years) on the chest and head.

United Nations A/60/995–S/2006/689

General Assembly
Security Council

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29 August 2006

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 40
The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 28 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing with regard to draft resolution A/60/L.60 and the letter dated 10 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations regarding the fires in the areas close to the line of contact in Nagorno Karabagh, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council (A/60/975-S/2006/642).

The two documents are replete with incorrect and even fabricated information, thus misleading and misinforming the international community on matters related to the Nagorno Karabagh conflict and the situation in and around the area. However, the most appalling is the claim of the Azerbaijani Permanent Representative that there is no discussion of self-determination during negotiations, which he says are not ongoing. The Minsk Group Co-Chairs on the other hand have clearly described how the negotiations address the core issue of self-determination, and how these same negotiations have in fact registered forward movement on this and other difficult issues (see statements of the Co-Chairs attached to A/60/933-S/2006/500).

Azerbaijan resorts to presenting draft resolutions at the United Nations each time the negotiation process approaches a turning point, and it wishes to divert international attention from its unwillingness and non-readiness to take difficult political steps forward.

Azerbaijan tries to push forward a politically motivated resolution under the pretext of two issues of concern — resettlement and fires. Two years ago Azerbaijan put forth allegations on resettlement policies, which were invalidated by the OSCE fact-finding mission dispatched at the initiative of the Armenian side. This year, Azerbaijan is putting forth accusations of malign intent regarding fires, although those allegations had been disproved again by the findings in the eyewitness report of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office's Personal Representative. On both issues, Armenia has circulated the reports of the OSCE missions providing accurate information on the matters of concern (see A/59/742-S/2005/182 and A/60/961-

06-48337 (E) 300806

S/2006/588). There is nothing confidential — nor ambiguous — about these reports, and they are circulated as official OSCE documents.

After a decade of Armenia calling for regional cooperation as the best confidence-building measure, and after a decade of Azerbaijan totally rejecting this approach to the extent that it became official policy, Azerbaijan has come to the realization that regional cooperation can be useful and even necessary to combat common problems, such as putting out fires. We have always been and are prepared to cooperate on this and other issues, and such a cooperation requires primarily a display of political will from the parties rather than circulation of documents within various organizations.

Thus, submission of a draft resolution on the basis of totally distorted representation of the facts on the ground in and around the Nagorno Karabagh conflict, facts that have repeatedly been disproved by monitoring missions visiting the region, is an attempt to hamper the whole peace process within the OSCE Minsk Group by imposing paralysis. Armenia has stated previously that any such motion would leave no other option for Armenia but to withdraw from facilitation in the peace process, and Azerbaijan would be obliged to negotiate directly with the authorities of Nagorno Karabagh.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Armen **Martirosyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/60/996

General Assembly

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30 August 2006

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Sixtieth session
Agenda items 46, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130 and 132

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

Programme planning

Joint Inspection Unit

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Letter dated 28 August 2006 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to refer to the letters of the Group of 77 and China dated 23 February 2006 and 3 March 2006, regarding the procedural aspects guiding the consideration by the General Assembly of the reports of the Secretary-General on issues related to secretariat and management reform.

It will be recalled that the Group of 77 and China has held the long-standing position that reports of the Secretary-General should be issued under the relevant agenda items of the General Assembly, including those allocated to the Fifth Committee. We have also maintained that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and its resolutions on the role of the Fifth Committee and the mandate of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions have to be respected during the consideration of the implementation of the 2005 World Summit decisions. I wish to acknowledge the invaluable contribution that you made earlier this year to ensuring that the procedural discussions were resolved before the reports of the Secretary-General were introduced to the Fifth Committee.

06-48395 (E) 310806

In this regard, it has been brought to my attention that the latest reports of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive review of governance and oversight within the United Nations and its funds, programmes and specialized agencies (A/60/883 and Add.1 and 2) have not been issued under the agenda items allocated to the Fifth Committee. It will be recalled that the reports are issued in response to General Assembly resolutions 57/278 A, 59/264 A, 60/1, 60/248, 60/254, 60/260 and 60/283. The Group of 77 and China therefore wishes to request that the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General be issued under the relevant agenda items, including items 46, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130 and 132.

We also expect that the reports will be introduced to the Fifth Committee, as the relevant Main Committee of the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in accordance with established procedures. This will ensure that we avoid unnecessary procedural discussions that may detract from the consideration of the substance of the proposals.

The Group of 77 and China would be pleased if the present letter could be circulated to all Member States as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 46, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130 and 132.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the
Republic of South Africa to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of 77

United Nations A/60/996*

General Assembly

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30 August 2006

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Sixtieth session
Agenda items 46, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130 and 132

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

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It will be recalled that the Group of 77 and China has held the long-standing position that reports of the Secretary-General should be issued under the relevant agenda items of the General Assembly, including those allocated to the Fifth Committee. We have also maintained that the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and its resolutions on the role of the Fifth Committee and the mandate of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions have to be respected during the consideration of the implementation of the 2005 World Summit decisions. I wish to acknowledge the invaluable contribution that you made earlier

* Reissued for technical reasons.

06-48395* (E) 060906

this year to ensuring that the procedural discussions were resolved before the reports of the Secretary-General were introduced to the Fifth Committee.

In this regard, it has been brought to my attention that the latest reports of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive review of governance and oversight within the United Nations and its funds, programmes and specialized agencies (A/60/883 and Add.1 and 2) have not been issued under the agenda items allocated to the Fifth Committee. It will be recalled that the reports are issued in response to General Assembly resolutions 57/278 A, 59/264 A, 60/1, 60/248, 60/254, 60/260 and 60/283. The Group of 77 and China therefore wishes to request that the above-mentioned reports of the Secretary-General be issued under the relevant agenda items, including items 121, 122, 124, 125, 130 and 132.

We also expect that the reports will be introduced to the Fifth Committee, as the relevant Main Committee of the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in accordance with established procedures. This will ensure that we avoid unnecessary procedural discussions that may detract from the consideration of the substance of the proposals.

The Group of 77 and China would be pleased if the present letter could be circulated to all Member States as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 46, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 130 and 132.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the
Republic of South Africa to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of 77